

"THEY KNEW THEIR TURN WAS NEXT"

An Editorial

The diplomats and the generals told us back in October, 1952, in the United Nations that they were continuing the war in Korea to "protect" North Korean and Chinese prisoners of war. In the interest of "humanitarianism," Dean Acheson, then Secretary of State, told the world we would continue the war. And as he spoke United States bombers were carrying out the planned destruction of 78 Korean cities with tens of thousands of tons of bombs to pressure the Korean and Chinese peoples into a softer stand in truce talks, according to U. S. News and World Report of Sept. 12, 1952.

Last Sunday, the generals turned from brutal bombings to a planned ground assault. The assault was a nightmare lasting four bloody hours, while a party of generals and correspondents watched safely from a nearby observation post. This action, in which American soldiers suffered heavy casualties on T-Bone Hill, when they ran into withering cross-fire, was turned into a debacle.

The events of last Sunday on T-Bone Hill should be etched in the memory of every American who is sickened at the flow of blood and the napalm-burnings of men, women and children. It is enough to shock the conscience of every American to the point of plugging up this volcano of war which daily demands more and more of our lives and limbs, our precious liberties and our national wealth.

The casualties were heavy, read the news reports. And the United Press on Jan. 26 described the following scene: "As the wounded came by, mumbling or silent, the fresh troops turned, as if by command, to watch them. Then they lighted cigarettes silently, knowing that they would be next."

Why? Why this stream of wounded with "fresh troops" going in to become the wounded and the dead? Was this action planned to "protect" Korean and Chinese prisoners of war? Are some 50,000 U. S. soldiers participating in the Korean action to "protect" a few thousand prisoners of war from the governments for which they fought?

Are we silently to consent that 130,000 additional casualties are to be expended for the same "reason"?

Is that why the call for drafting 19-year-olds has gone out?

It is known that just north of the T-Bone Hill area are rich tungsten mines. Is that one of the "objectives" of this war? Frederick Kuh, Chicago Sun-Times correspondent, described these mines in a Dec. 23-27 series as "important prizes involved in a thrust to the north" in Korea by U. S. forces. According to Kuh, "a successful offensive about 70 miles up the peninsula" would get these mines. But he wrote that Gen. Van Fleet estimated such an offensive would cost more than 30,000 casualties. Despite the estimate, Kuh said, the step "appears at the moment to be the favored strategy of Dwight D. Eisenhower."

Warning against the madness of this scheme, Retired Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger stated recently to the press that "bloody defeat" will be the result of any all-out offensive in Korea.

Another warning voice was raised by Frederick Sterbenz, a Cleveland Press columnist, on Jan. 22, when he reported the establishment of an impregnable line of defense across Korea by the North Koreans and their Chinese allies. "We can break the Korean line if we want to pay the costs," Sterbenz wrote. "But the price has gone up despite the Air Force's extensive operations."

Every day the evidence piles up against the continued power of the generals over our lives.

Today marks the 948th day of the Korean war, and the 567th day since the armistice talks began in Kaesong. This war could have been stopped last summer if only the U. S. "generals" had adhered to

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Daily Worker

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y. under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXX, No. 20
(8 Pages)

New York, Wednesday, January 28, 1953

Price 10 Cents

Rosenbergs Denounce Confess-or-Die Threat

By MILTON HOWARD

Pressure to force Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to sign a fake "confession" was denounced by Julius Rosenberg in a letter made available yesterday.

"Truth must out," he wrote from his death cell at Sing Sing Prison, "we are not surrendering to either fear or cajoling. Again at this late hour, I must reassert with all the emphasis I possess that we are completely innocent. We sincerely believe that we will

again be reunited with our darling boys and live once more as the happy family we were before the catastrophe befell us. We await the decision with courage, confidence and perspective."

In a letter written several weeks before, on Nov. 28, 1952, Julius accurately revealed to the world the kind of "confession" which he and his wife are being offered as part of a trade to save their lives:

"The court wanted me to confess crimes I did not do, to bear false witness against innocent people and to allow myself to be used to create anti-Soviet and anti-Communist propaganda."

Julius Rosenberg's letter threw light on the now notorious letter by W. L. White, writing to the New York Times (Jan. 23) as a member of the "majority of the board" of the American Civil Liberties Union. In this letter, which White knew both Julius and Ethel would read in their death cells, he proposes to the Rosenbergs that they shall get support for their clemency plea provided they sign a statement which "the Federal Bureau of Investigation would

recognize as a full and complete confession."

This "thumb and screw" method of signaling to the Rosenbergs that they can save their own lives by "fingering" innocent men and women for the electric chair in such degree and in such numbers as will satisfy the political aims of the political police has shocked public opinion.

HEARST DRIVE

Observers noted a renewed "kill-the-Rosenbergs" drive throughout the country, with the Hearst press taking the lead. As throughout this frameup, the Big Lie is peddled that the Rosenbergs "gave Russia the A-bomb."

There was not the slightest evidence in the trial that the Rosenbergs had ever had the slightest contact with any "Russians" or that they had ever engaged in espionage. And world-famous atomic scientists have pooh-poohed the idea of an "a-bomb secret" that could be written down by anyone, let alone a scientifically illiterate witness like David Greenglass, sole witness against the Rosenbergs.

From France, came the political warning by a leading right wing political writer, Henri Pierre of the conservative paper, *Le Monde*, that "my opinion (for clemency) is not an extreme one but is shared by a great number of liberals and Socialists (on that subject read the articles in *Franc-Tireur* and the *Populaire*)."

Pierre sent his statement to the Washington Post, where it appeared Jan. 23. He had written it as a reply to a previous editorial in which the Post attacked *Le Monde* for doubting both the verdict and the extreme penalty.

In his statement, Pierre, speaking for an important section of Right Wing French opinion, re-

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ILLINOIS GETS A JERSEY CHALLENGE

The New Jersey Freedom of the Press Committee has challenged the Illinois Committee to competition in the current Worker and Daily Worker circulation campaign.

Both groups have started fast in the campaign, which opened formally Jan. 15.

As of yesterday, the Illinois Committee is ahead with 250 Worker subs and 78 for the Daily Worker. This is 15 percent of its Worker sub goal of 1,750, and 31 percent of the Daily Worker goal of 250.

Jerseyites have sent in 148 Worker subs, or 12 percent of the 1,200 goal; and 39 Worker subs, or 19 percent of the goal of 200.

Both groups have made only slight progress, as yet, in expanding their bundle circulation.

"Upon reading in the paper that you in Chicago have started the current campaign neck and neck with New Jersey, we felt we would like to enter into competition with you," the Jersey challenge reads. "We discussed this at a meeting of the New Jersey Freedom of the Press Committee and it was unanimously decided that we challenge you (in a fraternal fashion, of course). We hereby formally challenge you as follows:

- 1) That we will fulfill our goals as follows by March 15:
 - 1,200 Worker subs.
 - 1,200 copies of the Worker regularly circulated in bundle.

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Floor Revolt Breaks Out On Bus Settlement Terms

By ELIHU S. HICKS

A revolt broke out among the striking bus workers yesterday as Transport Workers Union leaders sought membership approval for the terms of an arbitration agreement. Before the leaders were forced to adjourn the stormy rally, held at St. Nicholas Arena,

Michael J. Quill, TWU international president, announced that the issue would be decided by a secret referendum to be conducted today.

One of the provisions which touched off the revolt was the agreement that the 40-hour week would not be effective until a "period of time" after the arbitrator's award is handed down. Until then the men are to receive an unspecified hourly bonus, according to the terms of the agreement.

Another item which prompted boos from the audience, was the announcement of separate arbitration terms for the bankrupt Third Avenue Transit Corporation. The dissenters maintained that all nine struck companies be dealt with together. The largest number of strikers are employed by Third Avenue.

John F. O'Donnell, TWU general counsel, read the proposed terms, urging their acceptance as

"the best we can get."

He touched off more boos and cat-calls when he declared that the terms of the final settlement would probably "vary from man to man and company to company."

When O'Donnell finished, the dissenters demanded that their representatives be allowed to speak from the floor. They claimed that executive board members from the struck bus lines had been

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URGE FOLEY SQ. NOON ATTENDANCE

William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, yesterday urged a mass turnout at Foley Square at noon today to greet the 13 Smith Act defendants and register their demand for bail pending appeal.

In calling for the turnout between noon and 1 p.m.,

Patterson pointed out that this would make it possible for workers in garment, fur, distributive and other industries to participate on their lunch hour.

"Defenders of the Bill of Rights," Patterson said, "owe a responsibility to the country to register their opposition to the sentencing and the threat to deny bail."

Rieve Hits Nomination of Anti-Labor Textile Mill Man as Army Secretary

Emil Rieve, president of the CIO Textile Workers Union of America, yesterday protested the nomination of Robert T. Stevens as Secretary of the Army "because of his pronounced and persistent opposition to organized labor."

In a telegram to Sen. Leverett Saltonstall, Rieve requested open hearings on Stevens' labor record. Rieve charged that Stevens, a leading textile manufacturer, liquidated his New Eng-

land operations and moved them to the South in order to "escape bona fide collective bargaining."

He offered to present "incontrovertible evidence" that Stevens illegally resisted union organization of his southern units, and refused to bargain when the workers did organize.

"Such an attitude . . . is bad enough anywhere," Rieve concluded. "It would be disastrous if adopted by the U. S. Army in the person of the secretary."



Wall Street's Stooges in Open Move to Split Japanese Labor

TOKYO, Jan. 27 (ALN).—Four rightist-led unions, with covert assistance from the U.S. "labor experts" stationed here, have brought out into the open their campaign to split the 3,000,000-strong General Council of Japanese Trade Union (Sohyo), the main trade union center.

Accusing Sohyo of being "the tool of the leftwing Socialists," officials of the textile, maritime, radio and theatrical workers unions announced they would secede and join the rightwing Japan Federation of Labor (250,000 members) and a number of independents in a new federation.

The industrial unions, which are the core of the Japanese labor movement, are standing firm by Sohyo, however, and in the opinion of most observers the divisive movement is not likely to get very far.

The leftwing Socialists, for whom most workers voted in the last elections, and the Communist party, which exists in a semi-legal twilight, have called the move a "capitalist conspiracy" backed by the government and the U.S. occupation.

A SECOND ATTEMPT

For U.S. labor representatives, to use the term loosely, this is the second time around.

In 1950 Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Labor Division, with the help of the police and an open purse succeeded in breaking up the Liaison Council of Japanese Trade Union (Zemoren) and form-

ing Sohyo. It expected that Sohyo would join the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and could be counted on to back the U.S. policy of rearming Japan.

But the rightwing leaders in Sohyo were unable to deliver. Under steady pressure from the rank and file in the industrial unions, Sohyo backed a succession of strikes for wage gains and campaigned against rearmament and retention of military bases in Japan by the U.S.

At its convention in July, for the second year in a row, it rejected a motion that it affiliate with the ICFTU, despite a personal plea by a high CIO official, president Willard Townsend of the United Transport Service Employees Union.

A leading role in defeating the proposal was played by the delegation from the All-Union Miners

Union, itself an ICFTU affiliate. Spokesmen for the miners argued that, from their experience ties, with the ICFTU would do Sohyo more harm than good.

Immediately after the convention the rebuffed rightist leaders got together with Sohyo's American godfathers, and the plans were drawn which now have seen the light of day.

But if Japanese workers would not buy the original blueprint for Sohyo, the chances are they won't take to its revival under another name.

One indication of the basic problems confronting the splitters is that even now they do not dare to say openly they favor Japanese armament. Their latest policy statement is an obvious straddle. "We are opposed," it said, "both to the rearmament of Japan and to a policy of neutrality without any means of defense."

VOTE COAST NEGRO-WHITE MUSICIANS' UNION MERGER

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 27.—Segregation in the AFL Musicians Union was ended here when members of the Negro Local 767 voted overwhelmingly to merge with Local 47, all white.

Local 767 officials said the vote was 270 for the merger against only 127 opposed. It came after the notable victory in Local 47 last month when members of that union approved the amalgamation.

The whopping vote in Local 767 was the final step necessary for the formal combining of the two unions.

It climaxed almost a year's activity in both locals by Negro and white musicians who fought to break the jimcrow barriers that had existed for decades in this town.

Movie, radio and TV work, combined with night club and other entertainment activity, make Los Angeles one of the nation's leading musical centers.

Amalgamation of the two locals will mean greater opportunity for Negro musicians, according to Marl Young, a director of Local 767.

PTA Psychologist Hits Witchhunt Peril to Schools

EAST LANSING, Mich., Jan. 27 (FP).—The proposed attack on the schools by congressional snooping committees was vigorously denounced at the Michigan Congress of Parents and Teachers (PTA) by chief psychologist E. L. V. Shelley at the Michigan boys vocational school.

"Character assassins operate behind the security of Senate immunity," Shelley said. "Schools today face the most serious threat to existence in their history. They are one of the few remaining remnants of democracy, but the Senator from Wisconsin has said schools would be the object of his next attack."

Recalling Vice-President Richard Nixon's TV sob-story during the campaign, Shelley said:

"Recently we went through the nauseating spectacle of viewing on television the Vice-Presidential nominee trying to explain 'his moral defect by all the synthetic

traps of soap opera. We would have had more respect for him if, without his mother and his wife and his cocker spaniel, he had admitted to the American people he had made a mistake."

Redbaiters Skinned at Armour

CHICAGO.—Armour workers this week reelected their local leaders by a bigger majority than ever—after the company, the Un-American Committee and a corps of red-baiters made their most ambitious bid to take over the local.

Local President Leon Beverly won by a vote of 2015 to 600. His entire slate swept back into office by a similar margin.

A heavily-financed and dirty campaign against the militant local leadership, beginning with the Un-American Committee's witchhunt here last summer, backfired.

Beverly's vote last year was 1430 to 579, or less than 62 percent. This year, it zoomed to more than 74 percent.

The local leadership was a chief target of the House Un-Americans. In their report which came out on the eve of the local election, they called it a "Communist leadership." They listed as "Communists" 34 local officials and others named by Roy Thompson, a member of the local who was defeated by Beverly a year ago.

Thompson did not run this time, but instead operated be-

Dressmakers Meet Tonight

An important meeting of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Local 22, will be held at Manhattan Center, 34th Street and Eighth Ave. (Wed.) after work, it was announced yesterday.

The meeting will elect members to the Elections and Objections Committee and delegates to the coming ILGWU National Convention.

The meeting will begin at 5:30.

NAACP Assails Bias in Schools At Army Posts

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The NAACP has asked Dr. John A. Hannah, assistant secretary of defense, to "take the final necessary action to end a disgraceful condition of racial segregation in schools on military posts."

Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP Washington Bureau, wrote Dr. Hannah, citing a recent letter from former Assistant Secretary of Defense Anna Rosenberg to U. S. Commissioner of Education Earl J. McGrath, which stated the Pentagon felt the continued segregation of school children on federal installations "is violative not only of the policy of the Department of Defense but also contravenes the policy set forth by the President." In his reply, McGrath said that his agency "would, of course, be guided" by a policy prohibiting segregated education on property under jurisdiction of the Defense Department if the Defense Department made known that such was its policy.

"Thus it is clear," Mitchell concluded, "that there now remains only the necessity of taking the mechanical action needed to end racial segregation in all schools on military posts. Since the principle of no segregation in federal activity has the clear support of President Eisenhower, we respectfully request that you conclude this unpleasant chapter in the history of defense activity by seeing to it that segregation in schools on military posts is, in fact, ended."

35 Notables Urge Bail for Sam Milgrom

Thirty-five prominent Americans, in a letter to Atty. General Herbert Brownell, Jr., protested the Justice Department's action in denying bail to Sam Milgrom even though Milgrom is a patient at Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York City, it was announced yesterday by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The letter called Milgrom's treatment as "protective custody," and urged "immediate bail be granted."

Milgrom, executive secretary of the International Workers Order, had in his deportation case cancelled Oct. 24, 1952.

Signers of the letter are:

Rev. Paul J. Alford, Lansing, Mich.; Rev. Lee H. Ball, Irvington, N. Y.; Rev. Charles B. Ellis, Warren, Mass.; Rev. Derk Bodde, Philadelphia; James L. Brewer, Esq., Rochester, N. Y.; Dr. Dorothy Brewster, New York; Prof. Ashton J. Carlson, Chicago; Prof. Eugene Chen, New York; Dr. Katherine Dodd, Little Rock, Ark.; Prof. Arnold Dresden, Swarthmore, Pa.; Rev. Kenneth B. Forbes, Philadelphia; Hon. Clement J. France, Providence; Prof. Royal W. France, New York; Prof. Henrietta A. Friedman, New York and Dan Gilman, New York. Also Dr. Marcus I. Goldman, Alexandria, Va.; Dr. Ralph H. Gundlach, New York; Dr. Alice Hamilton, Haddam, Conn.; Dashiell Hammett, Kalamazoo, N. Y.; William Harrison, Boston; William T. Mason, Jr., Elwyn, Pa.; Rev. Charles A. Hill, Detroit; Rev. John A. Maynard, New York; Miss Mary S. McDowell, Brooklyn; Rev. J. H. Melish, Brooklyn; Prof. Giuseppe Nicotri, New York; William B. Ransom, Esq., Indianapolis; Miss Bertha C. Reynolds, Stoughton, Mass.; Dr. J. B. Shiner, Durham, N. C.; Earl Robinson, Brooklyn; Dr. Alva W. Taylor, Nashville, Tenn.; Prof. Victor D. Scudder, Wellesley, Mass.; Rev. Walter A. Smith, Rio, Wis.; Dr. Harry P. Ward, Fairbairn, N. J.; and Rev. James D. Wyler, Columbia, Mo.

Labor Defends Workmen's Compensation at Hearing

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—All sections of labor joined today against employer efforts to cripple Workmen's Compensation.

CIO and AFL spokesmen warned a hearing held by the Joint

Legislative Committee on Industrial and Labor Conditions that it would not permit another Hughes-Brees raid such as was made on unemployment insurance.

Big business spokesmen insisted

on "studies" to lower disability insurance rates for employers and cut benefits and eligibility periods for workers.

They apparently had the support of Miss Mary Donlon, state

Workmen's Compensation Board chairman, who recommended such a "study."

Union leaders, and spokesmen of the Liberal and ALP organizations, urged increased weekly maxi-

mum benefits to \$40, minimum of \$25 a week, dependency allotments, exclusive state insurance fund coverage, and a probe of private insurance companies in the compensation field.

COMING IN THE WORKER

1. The true facts about the position of the Jews in the Soviet Union and other lands of Socialism, and about the recent spy arrests in those lands, as well as the facts concerning the actual purveyors of anti-Semitism in the world today.

This material will appear in the coming issue of *The Worker*, dated Feb. 1. Much of it will be reprinted in a four-page flyer, which will be ready for distribution next week.

2. The Negro History Week edition of *The Worker*, containing important material on advances of the Negro people in culture, science, struggle for jobs, for equality, for liberation from imperialist rule in many parts of the world, will appear Feb. 8.

3. A series by George Morris on revelations of crime on the waterfront and the conditions of the longshoremen. The series is now out in pamphlet form. The pamphlet sells for 3 cents, or 10 for a quarter.

Rush orders now for the coming *Worker*. Deadline for the Negro History Week edition is next Wednesday.

Public Hearing on Rent Control Called in Albany for Next Tuesday

PROBE KOREA TRIALS, URGE PAPERS IN PUERTO RICO

(By the Daily Worker Foreign Dept.)

The two leading papers of Puerto Rico, *El Mundo* and *El Imparcial*, yesterday demanded a probe of the conviction of Puerto Rican soldiers in Korea on charges of refusing to fight.

El Mundo declares it cannot believe the Puerto Ricans displayed cowardice. It said it believes any unusual conduct was the result of their having to fight ceaselessly with no end in sight. Such conduct of the war, it declared, would make troops as willing to die before a firing squad as to die in battle.

El Imparcial said reports indicated American officers displayed con-

tempt for Puerto Rican soldiers. It demanded the Puerto Rican legislature and the U. S. Senate investigate.

The two newspapers reflected a growing anger at the conscription of Puerto Rican youths for the Korean war. A recent survey by a feature writer of *El Mundo* among all classes of Puerto Rican society showed the first wish for the New York was an end to the war.

On Dec. 18, *El Mundo* declared that "The Puerto Rican troops have suffered more casualties, with one exception, than any of the Allied nations taking part in the

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By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—D. Mallory Stephens, chairman of the temporary State Housing Rent Commission, announced today that public hearings on rent control would be held next Tuesday noon in the Assembly.

This is the day set by tenant groups for delegations to Albany to save rent control.

Stephens' action was seen as reflecting awareness of the growing tenant movement in New York City and elsewhere. The movement is expected to increase when GOP plans are more fully known, for it is a fact that GOP leaders have virtually agreed on measures to wipe out tenant protection by June 30 and boost rents by at least 20 percent.

Democratic minority leader Assemblyman Eugene F. Bannigan told this reporter today:

"The people must be alerted. There is no time to lose."

Bronx Democrat Louis Peck

made a plea in the Assembly today for extension of rent control. A member of the temporary State Housing Rent Commission, Peck demanded it hold hearings "at once."

Chairman D. Mallory Stephens, he asserted, "is quoted on one hand as in favor of a 20 percent rent increase. On the other hand he denies it. Then we hear that he will propose other decontrol amendments. It's time to know where we stand. The temporary rent commission is being buried alive."

He warned the Republicans the tenants will not sit by and watch last-minute steamroll measures. "This is the most critical issue for millions of people in this session," Peck told the Assembly.

Peck has introduced a bill continuing the present control to June 30, 1955.

TIME PRESSING

With real estate pressure mounting by the hour, next Tuesday's tenant lobby here will come none too soon. By that date a whole series of Republican decontrol amendments are expected.

Democrats are united in legislative efforts to "hold the line," Democratic State Chairman Richard M. Balch said yesterday.

Both new minority leaders, Bannigan and Sen. Francis J. Mahoney are convinced their only hope for winning future state elections lies in a "militant minority resistance" to Republican attacks this year on rents, labor, workmen's compensation, education and social welfare.

Whether this determination will hold up under bipartisan pressures from Gov. Dewey and GOP leaders depends on the counter-pressure by tenant, labor and consumer groups.

It's been a long time since a state Democrat leader said, as Bannigan said, "You must ring doorbells to alert tenants."

MENACE GROWS

The State Temporary Housing Rent Commission headed by Stephens will propose tomorrow to

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Financiers to Direct "Psychological Warfare"

(By Daily Worker Foreign Dept.)

The Eisenhower Administration's avowed aim of "liberating" the socialist states moved into action yesterday with establishment of a nine-member board to unify so-called psychological warfare.

President Eisenhower named eight bankers and industrialists, headed by an investment banker, including at least four with previous intelligence experience, and

asked for a report and recommendation by June 30.

Intelligence veteran Anthony Leviero, reporting the development in the New York Times, recalled that Secretary of State John Foster Dulles recently "reiterated a campaign suggestion that an effort be made to kindle a non-violent liberation movement in Soviet satellite countries."

In his announcement of the new board, Eisenhower said, "All executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government are authorized and directed, as a matter of common concern, to cooperate with the committee."

The Truman Administration had already brought the departments of State, Defense, Commerce, Agriculture, Interior, Treasury, Justice, the Tariff Commission, and the Marshall Plan and Point Four apparatus, into intelligence work.

Official title of Eisenhower's board is "The President's Committee on International Information Activities."

The President's announcement coincided with meetings by the National Security Commission of the American Legion, where leading U. S. intelligence officers have appeared.

On Sunday, the Legionnaires heard UMT pleas from Senators Styles Bridges (R-NH) and Edward Martin (R-Pa). A closed session heard W. J. McNeil, acting Secretary of Defense, and Brig. Gen. R. A. McClure, head of psychological warfare of the Army. Main speaker was the retiring chief of the Central Intelligence Agency, Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, who is to be Under Secretary of State.

Gen. Smith declared that the U. S. intelligence service was as good as any in the world—except that of the Soviet Union.

"I don't discount the possibility of a spy getting into Stalin's office in the Kremlin and getting some secrets," he said, "but I don't think it's very likely."

Gen. Smith revealed the National Security Council, the top-level strategy group headed by the President and the Secretary of State and Defense, had asked the CIA "every six months" what the Soviet Union was likely to do. He said the estimates were highly valued by the Government agencies.

A rally sponsored by the Committee of Ukrainian Organizations at Manhattan Center in New York

heard Rep. Charles J. Kersten (R-Wis) call for making "proper use of the great nationalist groups... who can provide the ideas needed to keep their former homelands from permanent slavery." Kersten two years ago authored the Mutual Security Act rider which appropriated \$100,000,000 to recruit spies and saboteurs for subversive work in the socialist states.

Eisenhower's new board includes:

WILLIAM H. JACKSON, chairman, managing partner in the J. H. Whitney & Co. investment house, former deputy director of CIA, chief of Strategic Intelligence Division of Lt. Gen. Jacob Dever's staff in Europe during World War II, deputy chief of Intelligence in Gen. Omar Bradley's Twelfth Army Group.

C. D. JACKSON, publisher of *Fortune* Magazine, ex-president National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc., former deputy chief Psychological Warfare at Allied Force Headquarters in North Africa and later at Supreme Allied Headquarters in Europe.

SIGURD LARMON, director, Scarsdale National Bank & Trust, member executive committee

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Susan Woodruff Dies at 84

Susan Woodruff, one of the courageous group of women who took over publication of the *Daily Worker* in 1940, died early yesterday at her home, 12 E. 8th St., after a long illness. She would have been 84 in August.

Mrs. Woodruff, a teacher in New York city schools for many years, was a veteran of the early woman suffrage movement and in her later years a devoted supporter of socialism.

She visited the Soviet Union twice—in the late 20s and early 30s. Impressed by what she saw there, she devoted herself for several years to lecturing on her experience, illustrating her lectures with slides made from pictures she took in the first land of Socialism.

Only a few years ago she was still lecturing and showing her slides, particularly to children's groups.

In October, 1951, when the company publishing the *Daily Worker* and *Worker* was reorganized and enlarged, Mrs. Woodruff, though already ill, insisted on becoming part of the new company despite the atmosphere of repression which threatened those associated with the paper.

A member of the Daughter of the American Revolution for many years, she resigned in disgust some years ago after deciding she could do little to change the pro-fascist, racist policies of that organization.

She was a graduate of Smith College, Class of 1890. In 1950, she went to her 80th reunion at the College, and was the only member of that class still alert and able to get around. Her husband, Albert, died some years ago.

She will be cremated as per her request. Services will be private.

Joe Papa Suspended; Worried Over His \$65,000 "Dream House" in Scarsdale

By GEORGE MORRIS

Joseph Papa, whose Local 202 was yesterday placed under receivership by Dave Beck, president of the AFL International Brotherhood of Teamsters, admitted yesterday at New York Crime Commission hearings that he had built himself a little "dream house" in Scarsdale costing \$54,000 plus another \$11,000 in furnishings.

He also told the commission that when he built the house two years ago, he put \$50,000 in cash into it.

Papa, president and virtual dictator over the 5,000-member local 202, handling the trucking into the vast Washington produce market, while evasive, corroborated much of the earlier testimony of the racket operations of his local

and its ties to some activities of the mobsters of the late John (Cockeye) Dunn.

His Scarsdale home, Papa said, "represents a dream of all these years," but, he continued, "it now looks as if we'll have to sell that house."

Papa, for a number of years reputed as Gov. Dewey's "model" and "reform" labor leader, and Dewey's appointee to the state Industrial Commission, acted on the stand the role of "smart guy," but later shifted to the role of a glibly sap-pleading ignorance of almost everything.

His most important corroboration of evidence concerning the part he and his business agent Peter Costello played in a big busi-

ness deal with the multi-million combine that handled California fruit and vegetables shipping into New York—was quickly passed over by Theodore Kiehl, the commission's counsel. Kiehl usually passes quickly over evidence that points to the companies' part in racketeering.

Papa denied that Michael Moretti, his cousin, was a proxy for him in the three-way partnership set up in 1945 for a small "hole in the wall" trucking company, A. Costa & Son. Earlier his associate in the deal, Costello, was shown to have had Salvatore Padula, now dead, as proxy.

But Papa admitted that he met Joseph DiGeorge, principal owner of the California fruit, Soviet and

produce marketing monopoly in New York and sought to influence the company to shift its trucking to Costa. There was nothing brought out on what inducements were offered by Papa and Costello as labor officials.

The Hanson & Harding Co. lost the trucking business and Costa received it. Almost overnight, with help of a \$5,000 loan from Costello for trucks, Costa became a big firm, getting \$670,000 over a seven-year period, a third of it to Papa's and Costello's proxies.

Papa and Costello seemed to be getting "favors" all around; from DiGeorge and from Costa, who took Moretti and Padula into partnership with a third for each of

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Wall St. Extends Spy Web to Africa

THE CAPE TOWN, South Africa, pro-Malan newspaper "Cape Times" on March 20, 1950, reported that "the United States has Pretoria's biggest Embassy, with air and military attaches who are known to travel all over Southern and Central Africa in the course of preparing their reports."

What goes into such "reports"?

Many things, of course. Economic, political, military information. But also information about liberation movements and their leaders. In January, 1950, the *Avenir de la Tunisie*, published in Tunis, printed the photostat of a letter from John Dorman, U. S. Consul in Tunis, to Hassen Sadaoui, president of the Tunis Federation of Trade Unions. Dorman also sent a detailed questionnaire, requiring, among other things, the names and biographies of the leaders of the trade unions. Even the local police did not ask such questions, the newspaper observed.

Enlarging on its observations, the *Cape Times* reported that "the aim of the Western powers is to create in Africa the conditions under which big troop concentrations could be made at short notice and base installations, such as the new British stores depot at Mombasa, be brought into operation. . . . The Americans, who are business people, will see to it that they get the utmost security for every dollar spent."

A leading American news weekly, aggressively promoting the cold war, noted on Sept. 12 that Africa was turning out to be a major storehouse of strategic materials, and that military leaders of eight imperialist countries met recently in Kenya and declared, in alarm, that native rebellions would help the Soviet Union.

So here is the cat, fresh out of the bag: up to their ears in the dirty business of converting Africa into a war base, stealing the people's lands and riches,

EVERY DAY of the hearings of the New York Crime Commission leaves you with a sickening feeling as more dirt, murders and theft are raked up in the affairs of the International Longshoremen's Association. The other day the spotlight shifted to another union, Local 202 of the Brotherhood of Teamsters.

What makes you sick is the knowledge that in the eyes of much of the public, the picture the Crime Commission is giving of the ruling cliques of locals of the International Longshoremen's Association is accepted as an example of unionism. The disclosures — unfortunately true in this case — are taken by many as confirmation of their anti-union feelings. They certainly sow distrust in unions.

Those who inspired the Crime Commission's hearings — ostensibly to learn why there is an alleged shift of shipping from New York to other ports — are obviously not averse to picturing "King" Joe Ryan's ILA in all its ugliness for all the anti-labor effect it may have. Governor Dewey, who named the commission, it need hardly be added, is just as anxious to leave an inference in the minds of the public that crime on the waterfront is a product of Democratic Party city politics.

The shipowners, who feed the rackets on the waterfront and do everything in their power to keep the situation as it is because it is so profitable to them, are equally interested in exploiting the situation for all there is in it for anti-union purposes.

NEVERTHELESS, there is a great deal of good in the ex-

exploiting them as forced labor and trying to whip them into mercenary armies for Western imperialism, the thieves already begin shouting "Stop Thief!" It is "Russia" that Africa must be "saved from!"

THE IMPLICATIONS of this are numerous, but three are quite pertinent today:

1. U. S. Intelligence conspires first of all against the African peoples, their trade unions, their militant organizations.

2. At the same time, while cooperating with the intelligence services of the other imperialist countries for this first objective, U. S. Intelligence also operates to secure advantages for U. S. imperialists competing with the older, entrenched imperialisms.

3. U. S. Intelligence recruits agents from among the Negro people of the United States, utilizes Negro bourgeois nationalism and philanthropic Negro organizations for subversive activities against the African peoples.

Points number one and two are substantiated by developments in Ethiopia. Wrote N. Y. Herald Tribune correspondent Ralph Chapman in the issue of June 18, 1950:

"American influence — some good, some bad — dominates the life of this tin-roof capital of Ethiopia these days. It ranges from the immensely popular United States Information Service reading room, established last December, to the activities of an assortment of 'carpet-baggers' who hope to enrich themselves at the expense of the Ethiopian population in the

shortest possible time.

"More important, in official circles, is the fact that among the group of foreign observers whom Emperor Haile Selassie has called in to assist in the development of the country Americans hold vital posts. These include foreign affairs, finance and commerce. Most influential of the entire advisory group is Jack Bennett, governor of the state bank of Ethiopia. Mr. Bennett, who was financial adviser to Gen. Lucius D. Clay in Germany, came here to take charge of the bank about a year ago. Americans also dominate the Ethiopian air. . . . Ethiopian Air Lines and Air Djibouti are operated exclusively by American personnel and fly American planes."

HOW DID WALL STREET oust British imperialism from its dominant position in Ethiopia? The "Almighty Dollar," of course, played its part. But another part was played by Intelligence.

During the hearings before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations, concerning 1952 appropriations for the State Department (82nd Congress, first session), the following report from the U. S. Ambassador at Addis Ababa was put into the record (p. 471):

"Much valuable information has been extracted painlessly from Ethiopian and other sources at Embassy gatherings. Many important conferences between Ethiopian officials, businessmen, diplomatic colleagues and the counsellor of the Embassy and myself have taken place over the Embassy luncheon or dinner table. I have found that fully 50 percent of the information

required for my dispatches and reports was obtained from persons whom I encountered at social gatherings. . . .

"There was hardly a single dinner or reception at my home (or elsewhere) which I did not exploit by obtaining needed political or economic information. . . . I have frequently found that the best, and, in fact, only means of acquiring necessary information has been to invite the best-informed persons to my house for lunch or dinner."

THESE ACTIVITIES OF U. S. Intelligence in the interest of Wall Street were camouflaged, of course, by reports that "the Russians" were threatening to take over Ethiopia. As usual, the lies grew by leaps and bounds. One lie said that the Soviet Legation in Addis Ababa was employing 400 "Communists." And the Ethiopians finally moved to nail this lie, announcing in October, 1952, that "in fact the number of Russians in the legation in Addis Ababa is 10, including secretarial staff and servants. There are also in the Soviet Legation seven Ethiopian servants, that is, a total of 17 persons."

The years 1949 and 1950 witnessed an intensification of U. S. intelligence and military activity in Africa. Washington sent Capt. B. I. Austin of the U. S. Navy and Col. H. W. Dorr of the U. S. Airforce to attend the big Eastern Africa defense conference in Nairobi, Kenya, during August, 1949. And from Jan. 9 to 14, 1950, 25 State Department officials and their aides met in Laurence Marque, Portuguese East Africa, for an East-West African conference. Dur-

(Continued on Page 8)

Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

briefly told

Health Center

All Chicago unions were invited this week by AFL Janitors Local 25 to join with them in a new co-op health center plant. The local announced that they were going ahead with the project for a low-cost union medical center but that other unions are welcome to participate. The ambitious program initiated by the local will provide complete home, health center and hospital care for \$5 for a month for the individual union member or \$9 a month for the member and his family.

OK During the War

The right of women workers to be promoted to aircraft repair jobs at the Servel plant in Evansville, Ind., will be arbitrated at the demand of the UE grievance committee. The company has been by-passing women for these jobs, claiming they were "not physically fit." The union has pointed out that women did the same work during World War II.

Steel Union Wins

Workers at U. S. Steel's new Fairless Works at Morrisville, Pa., voted almost unanimously for the CIO Steelworkers in a Labor Board election. The vote was 761 for the USA-CIO to 10 for no union. When the plant gets in full operation, it is expected to have some 5,000 to 6,000 workers.

Not Wanted

Foremen have been working on the Line at Lincoln-Mercury in violation of the contract. Various departments stopped work and finally the whole plant in Wayne, Mich., walked out for a couple of hours to demand the foremen quit the line.

Unmask the KKK

A federal law unmasking the Ku Klux Klan was demanded by the convention of the Virginia CIO State Industrial Union Council in Richmond. The Virginians also demanded a federal FEPC, outlawing of polltaxes and segregation on buses, trains and places of public assembly. They also demanded federal aid be withheld from schools practicing segregation.

T-H Fines

What the evil record of T-H has cost workers out of their dues dollars. — Fines already assessed against union:

Coal Miners	\$6,470,000
AFL Building Trades	2,000,000
West Coast Longshoremen	750,000
United Electrical Workers	68,000
Marine, Cooks, Stewards	65,000
Suits pending against unions include:	
CIO Oil Workers (over 30 units)	30,000,000
Marine Cooks and Stewards (a union of 7,000 members)	650,000
N. Y. Teamsters	3,000,000
CIO Auto in Indiana	190,000
CIO Rubber in Mississippi	500,000
UE	2,000,000
IUE-CIO in Kentucky	500,000

Miners Out

Six thousand hard coal miners closed down all Panther Creek Valley, Pa., mines Jan. 15 when the general mine committee voted to support a strike started Jan. 12 by 2,000 Lapsford district miners.

The Lapsford miners had struck against the way the coal they mined was being measured.

World of Labor

by George Morris

AFL Leaders Still Silent On Waterfront Scandal

posure. Covering up dirt and corruption was never good for the labor movement. And the stench on the New York waterfront has reached a high point unequalled in all the history of such scandals.

It is unfortunate that it should be uncovered by people whose intentions toward labor do not spring from the purest of hearts. It is even more unfortunate that the top spokesmen of the AFL have been conspicuous by their silence during these weeks as the headlines make the most of the hearings.

George Meany has not yet said a cross word about Ryan or his associates, although the most elementary respect for even conservative union principles would call for expulsions of the ruling ILA clique from the rank of labor.

What more does the AFL need than an open admission by labor leaders that they took graft? Can Meany continue harping that this is a matter for the autonomous ILA (which is run by racketeers and isn't autonomous) when every union in the country suffers from the

poison and stench that has come out of the Crime Commission hearings?

THIS INDIFFERENCE to racketeering among its affiliates is not new in the AFL's top hierarchy. But I am hopeful that one of the by-products of the New York waterfront scandal will be a labor movement aroused against racketeers and corruption.

While the ILA situation is most smelly, there is much of a similar pattern of corruption in many other unions. And it must not be forgotten that the very widespread gambling racket in the plants and unions of the country — numbers, sport bets, races — is providing a tremendous base for the entrenchment of mobsters who have a vested interest in that business.

Already there is one extremely positive result of the crime hearings: many are learning how anti-Communism provides a cover for all the crimes in the book. No labor leader in the country can compare with Joe Ryan for obsession with anti-Communism. This man even



calls the payoffs to him from employers an "anti-Communist fund."

Progressives in the labor movement can now point to what has been uncovered on the waterfront in the New York area and say—"this is what the red-baiting racket covers up." And if Governor Dewey thinks he can make much hay politically out of the hearings, then it should be pointed out that his "model" labor leader of New York, Republican Joe Papa, president of Local 202, AFL, Brotherhood of Teamsters, has been shown up as among the worst of racketeers—and he is shown up by Dewey's own commission.

Many ask: What will come of these hearings? To repeat what we have already said many times, nothing, unless the members of the union themselves, particularly of the ILA locals, are aroused to a revolt to clean out the racketeers. No trick "reforms" will get anywhere without that condition.

It is mainly up to progressives and honest workers in general in those unions to take the initiative for a movement from the bottom—the only kind that counts.

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers New Press, Inc., 25 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALexandria 4-7800.
 Received as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office of New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1909.
 SUBSCRIPTION RATES
 (Except Washington, Great Britain and Foreign)
 5 mos. 6 mos. 1 year
 Daily Worker & The Worker \$4.75 \$6.00 \$14.00
 Daily Worker Only 4.00 5.00 12.00
 The Worker 1.00 1.50 3.00
 (Washington and Great Britain)
 Daily Worker & The Worker \$5.25 \$6.50 \$14.50
 Daily Worker Only 4.50 5.50 12.50
 The Worker 1.50 2.00 3.50

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY
and SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW
PRESS, INC., 20 East 12th Street, New
York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7984
Cable Address "Daily Worker" New York, N. Y.

President — Joseph Dorman; Secretary-Treas. — Charles J. Hendley

'They Knew Their Turn Was Next'

(Continued from Page 1)

international law requiring the exchange of all war prisoners by belligerents. This war can end now—today—before there are more bloody T-Bone Hill battles. Let us remember what the fighting now is all about, how easily and honorably it could be ended—if the American people demand its end.

TAFT'S AMENDMENTS

SEN. TAFT IS PUTTING forward a number of amendments to his Taft-Hartley Act—and they bode no good for labor. They incorporate some of the views expressed by President Eisenhower, said Taft.

What they all add up to is further strengthening of the union-busting provisions of the T-H Act, with a few meaningless sops thrown in, such as requiring employers as well as union officials to sign non-Communist affidavits.

The real stingers are in such proposed amendments as the one widening the "free speech" right of employers, under which bosses would have a virtually unchallenged right to intimidate workers from joining unions. Or the right of employers to discharge "Communists," regardless of union rules (to labor-hating bosses any militant shop steward is a "Communist"). Or the requirement that all union welfare funds must be government approved.

The GOP-NAM Congress will begin hearings on T-H about Feb. 1.

CIO president Walter Reuther has announced that the CIO will fight the 80-day injunction provision of the act.

AFL president George Meany said earlier that his organization will seek amendments to the law, and will not fight for repeal at this session.

"We feel that labor should continue to fight for repeal of T-H. The law, no matter how amended, will always be an obstacle to labor's progress.

In any event, it would be a good thing for labor and the country, for all unions to present a united position at the Congressional hearings. There ought to be agreement among unions on such things as knocking out T-H provisions that permit 80-day injunctions, ban "secondary" boycotts and require non-Communist affidavits. There should also be a united opposition against Taft's union-crippling proposals.

SUSAN WOODRUFF

SUSAN WOODRUFF'S DEATH is a blow to all of us.

Two years ago, a group of circulation pace-setters in the Greenwich Village area of Manhattan, meeting to promote the Worker circulation campaign, were startled as Susan Woodruff entered the room. Then 81, and ill, she insisted upon taking a subscription goal and on being counted on to canvass in the campaign.

Imagine, if you will, a publisher of any commercial paper—regardless of age or physical condition—going out to sell the paper from door-to-door.

Mrs. Woodruff became one of the publishers of the paper back in 1940, when it was under heavy fire from reaction in the country. In 1951, when the going was even stiffer, the company publishing the Daily Worker and Worker was reorganized. She insisted on retaining her stock in the new company.

This courageous woman, who never lost her spirit and keen wit through a long, painful illness, made it her special job to see that The Worker and Daily Worker were on library shelves throughout the country.

Nor did she ever lose her deep interest in the fortunes of the paper she had helped to defend and publish.

A Program to Defend America

- For a cease-fire in Korea. For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.



THE TRUTH ABOUT THE PRAGUE TRIAL (III) Zionism and the Jewish People

By LOUIS HARAP

Following is the third of a series of articles by Dr. Louis Harap, managing editor of "Jewish Life" and author of "Social Roots of the Arts," on the recent Prague trial of traitors and saboteurs. The articles were first published in "Jewish Life."

Let us examine more specifically whether there is plausibility in the charges made in the trial against certain Zionist organizations.

One thing should be clear at the outset. The conspirators were punished for deeds, not thoughts. The deeds, whose actuality was bolstered by evidence, and documents and witness, which led to the confessions, were directly intended to inflict damage on the people's Czechoslovakia.

Hence it is contrary to fact to say, as did the New Republic (Dec. 8, 1952) that "the trial serves warning on all Jews who remain under Communist rule that from now on Zionism, even Jewish activity, is a crime punishable by death." Zionist belief and other bourgeois-nationalist opinions are not unlawful in people's Czechoslovakia; sabotage and espionage are unlawful—as they are in capitalist countries—even if perpetrated under the shield of Zionism.

The charge against certain Zionists and Zionist organizations was that they engaged in espionage and activities to undermine the people's Czechoslovakia. Slansky testified that he used them "because the Zionists were conducting hostile activity aimed at the liquidation of the regime in Czechoslovakia." Especially did Slansky point out "the abuse of the emigration scheme under which Jews left for the capitalist countries, thereby removing from Czechoslovakia property of an unjustifiably large value and causing grave economic damage to Czechoslovakia."

ZIONISM AS "BOURGEOIS NATIONALISM"

What is there in Zionism that makes these charges credible? Some of the defendants at the trial were shown to be Jewish "bourgeois nationalists" in the Zionist form. The role played by this ideology in the operations of some of the defendants supports the belief that Zionist ideology is harmful to the interests of the working people—that

is, the majority—both in capitalist and socialist countries.

Many friends of Israel and fighters for its independence both inside and outside Israel are hostile to Zionist theory. Many others are simply ignorant of Zionist theory and confuse the political program of Zionism with their own feeling of sympathy for and devotion to Israel. We can here give only the briefest indication of the elements of Jewish bourgeois nationalism in its Zionist form. We shall show how some Zionist organizations and leaders were amenable to the plans of the enemies of peace and of the socialist countries.

The real cause of the problems of the Jewish people is the basic opposition of interest between the owning class, whether Jewish or non-Jewish, and the workers, both Jewish and non-Jewish. But Zionism tries to persuade the Jewish people that the conflict which is the cause of their problems is the antagonism between the Jewish and non-Jewish groups. Zionism does this by playing upon the fear of anti-Semitism among the Jewish people.

Anti-Semitism, says Zionist theory, is inevitable in any country in which non-Jews are the majority, even one in which the working people are the ruling power. Therefore the enemies of all Jews are all non-Jews and the Jewish question can be solved only by the isolation of all Jews in Israel, whither they should immigrate.

(The fact that American Zionists today refuse to emigrate to Israel does not alter this ideology but only shows its bankruptcy and the gap between theory and practice).

Zionist theory denies that the working-class movement is anti-racist in principle and that the hopes for the final eradication of anti-Semitism rest upon the success of that movement. Zionists deny that the enemy of the Jewish people are those who exploit all the workers for profit and who further their aims by means, among others, of dividing the workers by anti-Semitism.

It is this refusal to acknowledge that basic class divisions exist and operate within a national group that is the essential characteristic which Jewish bourgeois nationalism shares with all other forms of bourgeois nationalism, whether Slovak, American, Yugoslav or any other

variety. Thus Zionism holds out as the "solution" to the Jewish question the "ingathering of the exiles," the immigration of the entire world Jewry to Israel.

Yet the primary desire of Jews, as of all other people, for a happy and prosperous life remains unrealized and frustrated in a capitalist Israel.

In effect, therefore, the Zionist movement diverts the attention and energies of the Jewish masses from alliance and common struggle with the working class. Yet an organic part of the struggle of the workers is the combating and finally the eradication of all forms of racism and discrimination, which are tactics of an owning class.

The Zionist movement offers the Jewish people the illusory hope that their problems will be solved in a capitalist Jewish state which actually only perpetuates the suffering of the people, presses down their standard of living, and pursues a bankrupting policy of war preparations. Thus, bourgeois nationalism, Jewish or otherwise, collaborates with the program of the owning class against the interests of the working people. At present this means an orientation upon and subservience to Washington, the leader of world capitalism, as is the case with the Ben Gurion government today.

The Prague trial showed that this cooperation in anti-Soviet global policy includes participation in espionage and sabotage conspiracies under the stimulus of Washington to weaken and ultimately to overturn the Socialist countries.

Colgate Firm Asks \$584,548 From ILWU

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27 (FP).—The Colgate-Palmolive-Peete Co. has asked for a default judgement in its \$584,548 damage suit against the warehouse division of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union.

The company said the union failed to answer the suit in the 30-day legal limit. The union replied that it was "tricked into believing" that the settlement of the strike last summer included dropping of the damage suit.

The suit arose from charges of slowdown and damage to the Berkeley plant preceding the strike last April.

Press Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

- 200 Daily Worker subs.
- 200 copies of the Daily Worker regularly circulated in bundle.

2) That we will involve more readers, on a percentage basis, in the achievement of our goal than you.

3) That we will obtain a higher percentage of our circulation among workers in the shops.

The challenge proposed that there be a check on Feb. 15, and again on March 1, as to relative standing in the competition, and that there also be exchange of experience whereby the competing groups will be able to assist each other in getting ahead.

It suggested that a suitable award be arranged between the two committees to go to the winner.

Except for the Connecticut Freedom of the Press Committee, which is ahead of both groups, the Illinois and New Jersey committees have the liveliest campaigns nationally thus far.

Bus Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

denied the platform while non-striking members from the subways were permitted to sit behind the speakers.

"Teddy" Livingston, Local 100 executive board member came to the platform and asked for recognition. Matthew Guinan, Local 100 president, ignored him and attempted to introduce vice president Frank O'Connor.

Then the revolt broke loose. Banging chairs, booing, and stamping their feet, the revolvers prevented O'Connor from speaking. "Let Teddy Livingston speak: Let our men speak!" were the demands from the floor.

When Quill attempted to speak, he too was shouted down. He denounced the revolt as the work of "a small mob," "howling politicians," and "people who are trying to smash this union."

When Quill stopped Guinan hurriedly adjourned the meeting.

Several hundred revolvers held a rump session and urged the members reject the arbitration terms read to them. Livingston told the remaining members that "we don't go along with this package." Speaking after the microphone was turned off, Livingston denounced Quill's order for a secret ballot.

He said the secret ballot lent itself too easily to behind-the-scenes manipulations. "We came

out on strike with a democratic hand vote," he declared, "and we should vote on going back with a democratic hand vote."

The disputed argument was accepted by union leaders and tentatively approved by company spokesmen Monday night in a conference with Theodore Kheel, former arbitrator for the private bus industry.

Guinan said at the beginning of the rally, the companies had at first agreed to the terms and the selection of Walter Lynch of the Bronx as the chairman of the three-member arbitration committee. Now, Guinan said, City Hall "forces" had put pressure on the companies, stalling the agreement.

The selection of Lynch as impartial arbitrator was met with question and some disapproval from the attending strikers. Quill asserted them that there were other names the union might approve, but said that the possibilities of getting company-union agreement on the others were far-fetched.

Puerto Ricans

(Continued from Page 3)

war. Only Great Britain has had more casualties than Puerto Rico, Great Britain having lost 300 more men, according to the reports. . . . The total combined casualties of Australian, Canada and France are approximately the same as those of Puerto Rico.

Last Nov. 13, former University student Gabriel Parilla Fontanes resisted arrest as a "draft delinquent." He was overcome by tear gas, and is now held incommunicado while his family is hounded by the FBI.

The Munoz-Marin government recently confiscated the passport of Socialist Party leader Felix Ojeda on his return from the Vienna Congress of Peoples for Peace.

HAVE THROWN ON THE REMNANTS PILE

BRITISH WOOL ends, pieces, from 1 yard to 6 yards. Some soiled, some slightly damaged, some perfect. Worth from \$5 to \$12 a yard.

as is, \$2.00 a yd.

This is a tremendous value you can't afford to miss

MILL END IMPORTS

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our stock is running low on imported Table Cloths, Dish Towels, Pillow Cases and Linen by the yard.

BUY NOW and SAVE

Bring this coupon and get 10 percent reduction on all items

STANLEY THEATRE

Seventh Ave. (bet. 41 and 42 Sts.)

Dock

(Continued from Page 3)

though they didn't put a cent into the business.

Papa admitted that \$21,000—\$3,000 yearly as a gift so neither he nor Moretti would pay taxes on it—was paid over to him by Moretti. Another \$25,000 was in the form of a "loan" from Moretti.

Papa said the \$46,000—all in cash, with not a single cash transaction involved—was used to build his "dream" house, the total cost of which he put at \$65,386.

Papa, although pleading a bad memory, almost everything, admitted how an auditor of the union's general office found a shortage of \$37,000 in the local's books in July, 1949, and how his secretary-treasurer, Arthur Dorf, told the auditor the money was in a safe deposit box.

Papa admitted he then put his own or ostensibly Moretti's \$37,000 into a safe deposit box to show the auditor.

Later the money was reimbursed by the Local 202 vest-pocket board when Papa "recalled" expenses of 10 years. Records of these expenses recalled by the three have disappeared, as have all the books of the local that have to do with finances for the years in question.

Papa also told of the action he and Dorf took in 1946 to "economize" by dismissing the accountant who went over the local's books.

He said he was "amazed" to learn that a \$5,000 loan to Dorf from the union in 1945 to buy a farm had not been paid back when the auditor looked at the books four years later. It still isn't paid. Papa was also amazed to learn that in the period of four years some \$62,000 of the local's funds were not even deposited in the bank.

Despite this, Papa admitted he kept Dorf as secretary-treasurer and never let the board and trustees know of the missing funds. Dorf is still remains secretary-treasurer of the local, now taken over by order of the International.

Papa testified he gets \$140 a week and \$100 a week expenses from the local as president.

SAMPSON HEARD
Another witness was John J. Sampson, business agent of Chelsea, Local 791.

Sampson, an opponent of "King" Joe Ryan, was chairman of the 26-man strike committee in the 1951 25-day strike. He disclaimed knowledge of waterfront crimes, stressing that in his Chelsea jurisdiction things are clean. He said Ryan has been trying get him out as 791 business agent for 25 years.

Sampson admitted to Christmas gifts from some companies, of which, according to the Commission's records, he totaled \$3,350 in the 1947-51 period. But he angrily denied he had taken a

What's On?

Coming

TOPICAL THEATRE presents "Plays of Our Times." (Two new one-act plays in Dramatized Readings: "Harlem Airshaft" and "Frankel Manor." Audience discussion following. Sunday night, Feb. 1st, 8:30 at 77 Fifth Ave. Cor. 175.

A. B. MAGIL speaks on the Prague Trials Thursday, Jan. 23th 8:30 p.m. President Chalmers, President St. and Utica Ave., Broadway Cor. 70.

UNUSUAL EVENT: A dramatic reading by an all star cast, including Benish Richardson, Karen Morley, Lloyd Gough, Bill Robinson, of a new 3-act play of the South today, Potiphar's House by Alan Max and Lester Cole. Feb. 6, 8 sharp, Yugenov Hall, 406 W. 41st St. Tickets \$1.25. Civil Rights Congress. OR 9-1857.

DON'T MISS the Fabulous Winter Carnival Weekend on Jan. 31-Feb. 1 at Camp Midvale. Skiing, skating (weather cooperating). Entertainment live band, folk and social dancing. Sponsored by New Youth Club and Nature Friends Ski Club. Information. Reservations: Midvale Camp Corp., Midvale, N. J. Telephone 5-2187.

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"nickel" from the Jarka Stevedoring Co., as alleged in earlier testimony by a company official.

"Jarka has always been known as a slave driver" said Sampson, pointing out his local has been in continual warfare with it.

Sampson said he saw "nothing wrong" with Yule gifts from companies, adding he distributed them among aged members of the local and for Christmas parties for long-shoremen's children.

Sampson charged the Jarka Corp. and the "hierarchy of the ILA" are trying to smear him. He said the Jarka Co. got a court judgment against Local 791 because it refused to conform to split gangs and men-in-the-hole provision.

"What logical reason would impel this company, which has two piers in the Chelsea area, to pay me any fee?" asked Sampson.

Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 1)

news his reasons for opposing the death sentence. He says: "I repeat that it has not been irrefutably established that they were the leaders of a plot or that they transmitted vital information."

In its reply, the Post, while repeating all the standard inaccuracies current about the case, nevertheless significantly concedes that "whether this justified the maximum penalty imposed by Judge Kaufman is open to legitimate question."

The Department of Justice is still studying the Rosenberg clemency petition in which they assert their innocence and also state that if the law considers them guilty they surely do not deserve to die for an alleged crime which atomic scientists deny could have ever been committed in the way the government and the hysterical press have charged. They note in their clemency plea that the Circuit Court flatly stated that the government's tactics were "wholly reprehensible" and that "if a new trial had been requested it should have been granted" in 1951.

President Eisenhower has not yet received the Justice Department's recommendations, the White House said.

It is of the greatest importance, active workers in the defense state, that the clemency drive be renewed once more after a sharp falling off in recent weeks.

It is urgent that delegations visit all prominent community leaders, Congressmen, Senators, ministers, rabbis and local officials to present the facts of the case and the enormous worldwide sentiment for commutation of the death sentence in which men like Dr. Albert Einstein and Professor Harold C. Urey, atomic scientist, have joined.

Project 'X'

(Continued from Page 3)

Council U. S. Associates of International Chamber of Commerce, president of advertising firm of Young & Rubican.

GORDON GRAY, first director of Psychological Strategy Board, president, University of North Carolina, and publisher, Winston-Salem Journal and Twin City Sentinel.

BARKLIE MCKEE HENRY, director, U. S. Trust Co., Great Northern Paper Co., Union Sulphur & Oil Co. Destroyer escort commander in World War II.

JOHN C. HUGHES, president, McCampbell & Co., textiles, associated with National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc., aide de camp to Gen. Pershing.

ROBERT CUTLER, administrative assistant to Eisenhower; president, Old Colony Trust Co. of Boston; special assistant to Sec. of War Henry L. Stimson.

ABBOTT WASHBURN, formerly associated with General Mills, Inc., OSS man in World War II; associate of Gen. Lucius Clay and executive vice-chairman of Crusade for Freedom.

The ninth member will be chosen by Defense Secretary Charles Wilson.

Rent Control

(Continued from Page 3)

Gov. Dewey and Republican State leaders an increase in the present limit of property returns on assessed valuation. Stephens is expected to ask that the 4 percent ceiling on landlord profits based on assessments be raised to 6 percent, and that the 2 percent margin for "deterioration" be maintained. This would raise rents almost overnight from 20 to 150 percent and more for most tenants in controlled areas.

Arthur Schutler, ALP state executive secretary, called for the "immediate removal" of Stephens as chairman of the rent commission "because Stephens' official duties conflict with his private interests as vice-chairman of the board and as a director of the City Title Insurance Co., 32 Broadway."

James J. Donnelly, legislative representative of the Liberal Party said today his party is "now preparing several bills" to "save rent control."

Classified Ads

ROOM TO RENT

ROOM for young woman, Fordham Course area. Reasonable rental in exchange for baby-sitting. Arrangements. Call evenings CY 8-3950.

SITUATION WANTED

A GOOD HOME. Motherly care for child. Near beach and school. Reasonable. Call SH 3-3306.

MANDOLIN INSTRUCTIONS

MANDOLIN—Classes for beginners start Jan. 29, at 7 p.m. Instruction free to members, dues \$60 weekly. Don't write for information, come and register. \$1.50 registration fee. Non-profit organization. N.Y. Mandolin Symphony Orchestra at 106 E. 14th St., nr. 4th Ave., N.Y.C.

FOR SALE

RUGS

ATTRACTIVE RUGS, 9x12 new and used. Also large stock carpet slightly used; red, green, blue, plain and figured; especially suitable for stairs, halls and foyers. \$2 to \$3 yd. Broadway Carpet Service, 1938 Amsterdam Avenue (at 157th St.) New York City.

(Pamphlet)

WHERE and how are sports and athletics the activity "not of hundreds of thousands, but of many millions?" Find out in The Soviet Olympic Team and Soviet Athletics, 25 cents per copy, 5 copies \$1. American Russian Institute, 101 Post St., San Francisco 8, Calif.

APPLIANCES

SALAD BOWLS—Birch, Mahogany, Walnut, assorted sizes and shapes—value up to \$25. Spec. \$3.95 to \$9.95. Standard Brand Dist., 143 Fifth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) OR 3-7819. Free 30-minute parking.

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CALL NYacath 8-7687 for sofa, rewebbed, reupholstered, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Comradely attention. Call mornings 9 to 1.

MOVING AND STORAGE

SPICE'S MOVING and pick-up service, city, country and occasional long distance jobs. UN 4-7707.

EAST COAST MOVING AND STORAGE, padded van, reasonable rates, prompt, courteous and experienced service. LU 4-7104.

EXPERIENCED furniture, piano movers. Don't be misled. Call Ed Wendell. JU 6-8000.

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All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc. 799 Broadway GR 5-3826

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EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

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Quality Chinese Food

Special Attention to Parties & Banquets

'The Crucible,' Arthur Miller's Best Play, Dramatizes Salem Witchhunt

THE CRUCIBLE, a play in a prologue and two acts, by Arthur Miller. Staged by Jed Harris, produced by Kermit Bloomgarden, scenery by Boris Aronson, costumes by Edith Latyens. At the Martin Beck Theatre. The cast includes Janet Alexander, Jacqueline Andre, Fred Stewart, Arthur Kennedy, Barbara Stanton, Jean Adair, Joseph Sweeney, Beatrice Straight, Philip Coolidge, Walter Hampden, E. G. Marshall, Madeleine Sherwood.

By HARRY RAYMOND

Arthur Miller's new play "The Crucible," currently at the Martin Beck, is a power-packed melodramatic chronicle of the horrible Salem, Mass., witchhunt of 1692.

It is by far Miller's best play, a case history of persecution, bigotry and mass hysteria which sent 19 innocent men and women to the gallows.

The 20th victim of this ghastly heresy hunt was killed by "pressing"—a form of third-degree in which each time the prisoner refuses to confess rocks are piled on his chest until he is crushed to death.

The actual death scenes quite properly take place off stage. But the events leading up to the "discovery" of "bewitched" persons, the terrible inquisitions that follow, the activities of informers, the wholesale arrests, the mock trials staged in defense of "civilization" by pious-spoken villains, rulers of the Massachusetts Colony—all this is unfolded with stirring eloquence.

Mr. Miller has adhered closely to the historical records, presenting the characters in the tragic drama as they lived and as they died. And the fiery indignation and intensity of his writing has been maintained throughout by Jed Harris' vigorous direction.

It is impossible to view this play honestly without noting the awful parallel courses of two widely separated American persecutions: the Salem witchhunt and the current persecution of Communists and other progressives.

Like the Salem persecution, the present one is directed by the ruling class of the land, its leaders of government, its judges, and what reactionary clergy they have been able to enlist, those who have deserted the teachings of Jesus to follow the war god Mars.

The courtroom scene, where 90 signers of a petition urging freedom of the framed-up Salem farmers and their wives are ordered arrested, where a farmer is jailed for contempt for refusing to divulge the name of a neighbor who denounced the witchhunt—this, indeed, has a striking resemblance to what is going on today in our courts and legislative halls.

Miller tells his story in a prologue and three acts. The Rev. Samuel Parris starts hunting for witches when his daughter falls ill with a strange disease. He believes he is on the right trail when he sees his daughter's cousin and other girls dancing in the woods at night to the chant of a Negro servant woman from Barbados.

The Negro woman is accused of bewitching the white girls. They testify against her. She is arrested. A physician and a minister from another town are brought in to drive the devil out of the girls.

The whole town of Salem is soon aroused. The jails are filled. Deputy Governor Danforth and Judge Hathorne, chief magistrate of the province, come to Salem to ferret out the witches and hang them.

A young farmer, John Proctor, and his wife become the central figures in the story. A servant girl informs to the court that Mrs. Proctor is a witch. The girl later goes with the farmer to the court and says she lied. But she changes her testimony again and Proctor

What Other Critics Said About 'Crucible'

Brooks Atkinson, N.Y. Times: "Arthur Miller has written another powerful play. . . . Riffing back the pages of American history, he has written the drama of the witch trials and hangings in Salem in 1692. Neither Mr. Miller nor his audiences are unaware of certain similarities between the perversions of justice then and today . . . a genuine contribution to the season."

Walter F. Kerr, N.Y. Herald Tribune: "As a man of independent thought (Miller) is profoundly, angrily concerned with the immediate issues of our society—with the irresponsible pressures which are being brought to bear on free men, with the self-seeking which blinds whole segments of our civilization to justice, with the evasions and dishonesties into which cowardly men are daily slipping. And to his fiery editorializing he brings shrewd theatrical gifts; there is fire in what Mr. Miller has to say. . . . Much of this—not all—is an accurate reading of our own turbulent age and there are many times at the Martin Beck when one's intellectual sympathies go out to Mr. Miller."

Richard Watts, Jr., N. Y. Post: "A drama of emotional power and impact. In it, the author of 'Death of a Salesman' is contemplating the rise of mass hysteria and intolerance as represented by the horrible Salem with trials of 1692, and although he clearly would not be averse to having his spectators notice certain disquieting resemblances to present-day conditions, he doesn't press the parallels too closely. . . ."

William Hawkins, N.Y. World-Telegram: "The Crucible, Arthur Miller's agitating new melodrama refers to the purification of men's conscience through terrible trial. The expression 'witchhunt' has become familiar in recent years."

"In writing of Salem, Mr. Miller attempts no blatant modern comparisons, beyond stating timeless truths about guilt and conscience and hysteria and bandwagon instincts. The Crucible gets mature power from unusual complexities. The rigidly honest wife could lie to save her husband's name, yet cannot urge him to lie when the stake is his life. . . . Its premiere last night was greeted with 19 curtain calls by a vociferous audience."

John Chapman, N.Y. Daily News: "A stunning production, splendidly acted and strongly written. However, those who may have expected Miller, an admitted liberal, to make a political parable of this play . . . will have to read into 'The Crucible' their own implications, for the piece is just what it sets out to be: a tragic drama about the historic Puritan purge of witchcraft. It is, as it ends, the story of an upright man who finds within himself the courage to be hanged rather than to confess a guilt he does not own."

Robert Coleman, N.Y. Daily Mirror: "An arresting evening in the theatre. A harrowing, suspenseful, intensely dramatic evening. We doubt that 'The Crucible' is for the tired business men of legend. They would do better to try a revue. Some may try to read into it more than we suspect is there."

is himself accused, arrested and condemned.

The questioning of the accused and the later trial and prison scenes are played with terrifying precision, with Walter Hampden portraying the suave but sinister Deputy Governor and Arthur Kennedy in the role of Proctor.

There is beauty and power in the acting of Beatrice Straight, who plays the part of Proctor's wife, who though pregnant holds out against her inquisitors. There is a moving scene in the last act where the farmer confesses to a lie, but finally, like Bernard Shaw's St. Joan, he tears up the confession and marches off to death.

All of the 21 members of the cast deliver a good performance. E. G. Marshall, as the clergymen who denounces and deserts the court when he sees the evil it has wrought with his help; Fred Stewart, as the bigoted preacher who starts the witchhunt; Jean Adair, the grandmother who defies her accusers, and Madeleine Sherwood, as a youthful informer, were especially outstanding in their parts.

Miller, however, has marred his otherwise strong portrayal of brave men and women in the struggle against bigotry and persecution by writing an extremely stereotyped role for the one Negro member of the cast. It is a mark of chauvinism to present on the dramatic stage at this day, when the struggle for Negro rights is such a burning issue, a Negro woman as an Aunt Jemima type. And Miller has made this bad error. The role of the Barbados woman, played by the talented Negro actress Jacqueline Andre, should certainly have been concluded in the heroic vein. It would have given greater

power and special meaning to the play.

The Salem witchcraft persecutions were what all such persecutions are essentially—an attempt of a ruling class to suppress a new growing class of society which is challenging the old rulers' right to rule. The struggle in Salem was between the great landowners of the aristocratic class and the small bourgeois farmers. In this struggle a large section of the clergy was allied with the "great owners, the governor and the courts. Miller hinted at this motive, but his failure to elaborate further on the causes of the terror left a gap in the story.

Here is a play to be seen and discussed. Despite its weaknesses, it is a forthright and exciting drama, a play which comes intensely to grips with the frightful social problem of persecution for heresy. There were 11 curtain calls for the actors during the second performance. It has been a long time since a Broadway audience gave such a reception to a dramatic production.

Another Reading This Sunday at Topical Theatre

Topical Theater, New York's newest people's theater group, will present the third of a series of dramatized readings this Sunday evening, at 77 Fifth Ave.

The one-act plays chosen for unveiling that night will be "Harlem Airshaft," and "Frankel Manor," both dramas based on discrimination.

The previous programs included "The Battle for 3-B," a comedy about the housing situation; "Rosebushes," an anti-war drama; and "The House of the Corn Farmer."

Audience discussions of the plays follow their presentation.

on the scoreboard— by lester rodney More Olympic Type Competition Would Help, Says Yale Coach

YALE BASKEBALL COACH Howard Hobson, a leading member of the rules committee and an organizer of our basketball participation in the Olympics, told this reporter at the Basketball Writers' Luncheon Monday:

"Yes, I think sports, and basketball above all, can play a role in helping international friendship with competition between Olympics. The Olympic Games were played in that spirit."

Can you see U.S.-Soviet basketball games taking place in the near future? I asked him.

"Well," replied the Yale coach, "I don't know exactly how that would be worked out. Certainly the coaches and athletic people we met at Helsinki seemed inclined toward friendship and more of the same. However, we could certainly encourage American teams to go to Europe and play in some of the tournaments there where all these countries are represented, without waiting for the Olympics."

Hobson is plugging for adoption by the colleges of the international rule, the wider foul lane which cuts down on sheer height advantage and opens up the game. "The pro league uses it and has a fine game," he pointed out, "and our fellows took to it readily at the Olympics."

Basketball, he said, "may be uniquely qualified of all sports to help in international relationships. It is the only team game played here which also has such widespread acceptance and interest around the world."

Some Facts for the Papers

A LITTLE MORE TODAY on that informative booklet "The Soviet Olympic Team and Soviet Athletics," by Ralph Izard, published by the American Russian Institute, 101 Post St., San Francisco, for 25 cents.

The author presents some facts and figures on Soviet sports life to explain the surprising first-time showing of the USSR in the Olympics last summer. Now the big dough press which invents so many fairy tales about Russia is always pretending that it "can't get facts" from "behind the iron curtain." Allright, here are some facts for them! No translation needed. Just let them review Izard's book and present to their readers figures like this:

In 1952 there were 800 huge stadiums in the Soviet Union (and many more will be completed this year). Then there were 24,000 large athletic fields not of the concrete Yankee Stadium type, over 200,000 smaller fields with modest spectator accommodation for track and field, basketball, volleyball, etc. There were 19,000 major soccer football fields, 20,000 ski stations. These major figures do not include countless numbers of swimming pools, tennis courts, gymnasiums and yachting centers. (The Russians were quite disappointed over their Olympic yachting results and expect to do much better in '56.)

Wouldn't you say these figures should be of great interest to the sports-minded American people? They testify eloquently to the fact that the big land of socialism is also very sports-minded, and that a country building all these accommodations for sports is obviously a country building for, and thinking of, peace, and not war.

Of the vast and all-inclusive nature of Soviet sports, this is what the wonder-runner of all time, Czechoslovakia's triple Olympic winner, Emil Zatopek, had to say:

"I have been in the USSR three times, and three times I was filled with admiration at the fact that physical culture in the Soviet Union is within the reach, not of thousands, and not even of hundreds of thousands, but of many millions. It is this feature which forms the basis of the high achievements of Soviet athletes."

IN THE SUMMER of 1951, for example, 500,000 Soviet athletes starting at the factory, school and office level, competed for track and field titles, while no less than 16,000 teams battled it out for the USSR soccer cup.

Izard shows how the socialist sports structure takes in every variety of citizen. Some sport clubs, like the Dynamos, drawn primarily from road builders, fire fighters, and students, are so famous that a subway station is named after them and they play to 80,000 almost any time they take the field (and are televised with no box-office contradiction). Another famous club, the Spartacus, is drawn from among workers in the consumer cooperatives. Izard explains the membership requirements, the medical care, training and facilities open to workers and their families who join.

As an example, he takes a single plant, the Karbolit plant in the small town of Orekhovo-Zuevo. More than half the workers participate in the 18 sports promoted by the Chemist sports society. They have their own soccer field and running track, and a modest stadium seating 3,000, plus basketball and volleyball courts and an indoor gym. The workers maintain a ski station of their own. Collective farms have their own sports societies. Competition goes on all the time.

The demand for coaching specialists always exceed the supply as millions of youngsters turn to sports as soon as they are physically able. Many topnotch athletes devote their spare time to coaching and training coaches. There are special courses where athletes are taught how to teach well. Over 200,000 track union athletes attended such courses last year. Everything about this socialist sports life spreads out to embrace all.

Since the Olympics, Track and Field News, published in California, has paid respectful attention to the achievements of Soviet track stars. In addition to the tying of the Olympic sprint record mentioned yesterday, it reports on a post-Olympic Tashkent meet in which Yuri Lituev, low hurdle Olympic runner up, "ran the 400 meter hurdles in 51.2—one-tenth (of a second) faster than his Olympic time and fourth best of all time, behind the U. S. trio of Glenn Hardin, Charles Moore and Roy Cochran." A sizzling 14.1 for the 110 meter hurdles by Evgeni Bulanchik at Stalingrad is also reported.

Where does all the money for sports come from? This is (Continued on Page 8)

Gov't Aide Hits Labor Conditions in Formosa

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Labor conditions in Formosa are "appalling" under the U.S.-backed rule of Chiang Kai-shek, Lee R. Smith, retired vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen (AFL) told associates here.

Smith said what unions exist in Formosa under Chiang are completely dominated by the government, and their every move is controlled.

Main Witness Silent, But Negro Is Framed 4th Time

By ALBERT DEANE

PHILADELPHIA.—A police witness who refused, suddenly and unexpectedly, to finger the defendant in a murder trial had to be declared legally "dead" for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to go through last week with its fourth frameup of Aaron Turner.

The 32-year-old Negro Dock Street worker whose previous death sentences have been overthrown once by the U. S. Supreme Court, and twice by the state Supreme Court, was found guilty again Jan. 14th by a jury that had been asked by the prosecutor for a life sentence but brought in the death penalty instead.

During the trial, the Commonwealth's star witness, who had testified against Turner at three previous trials, took the stand, and then said "I will not talk."

He is Clarence Lofton who is serving a life term for the hold up murder of Frank Endres at the Ace Broom Co., 235 N 5th St., Dec. 15, 1945.

LOFTON HAS consistently testified in earlier trials that Turner had masterminded the Ace robbery. But during the fourth trial, even when threatened with "contempt of court," he refused to speak, or to involve Turner.

Asked by Prosecuting Attorney Vincent G. Panati whether this meant that his previous testimony

was false, and that Turner was innocent, Lofton declared: "You can take it any way you want!"

COURTROOM OBSERVERS presumed then that the District Attorney's office would ask for a court-directed verdict of acquittal. Instead, the D. A. worked out a "legal procedure whereby presiding Judge Gerald F. Flood declared Lofton legally 'dead!'"

This unprecedented maneuver gave the D. A. permission to read to the jury the testimony given by Lofton at Turner's previous trial, even though it was precisely this testimony that Lofton refused to repeat last week!

UE Defeats Cyanamid Company Union

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., Jan. 27.—The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers broke through an old company union stronghold with a 373 to 351 NLRB election victory over an Employees' Council organization at North American Cyanamid Co. The Council has been bargaining agent for Cyanamid for 10 years.

Books Sought for Deportation Victims

Individuals are urged to send books to those being held on Ellis Island. The books can be sent to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 23 W. 26 St., New York 10, N. Y. and the Committee will forward them to Frank Borich, Eulalia Figueroa and Harry Yaris.

A writ of Habeas corpus argued for Mrs. Figueroa in the Federal District Court is under consideration by Judge Clancy.

SPY WEB IN AFRICA

(Continued from Page 4)

ing all this time, however, imperialist authorities were shouting "Watch the Russians!" from the top of their lungs. "USSR Agents Reported Wooing Tribal Doctors," "Gov. Dewey Sees Need . . . To Stop Communist Conquest," and "Belgian State Security Bureau Warns of USSR Espionage Network"—such were typical headlines at a time when the imperialist thieves, led by Wall Street billionaires, were carting off the riches of the African people and using all kinds of violence to suppress any opposition.

THAT SOME ORGANIZATIONS and certain individuals of the U. S. Negro population have been utilized by Washington to further these aims is a matter of record. One needs only chew over the meaning of the fact that Louis Jordan, a Negro police officer of Kansas City, Mo., was sent to Monrovia to train the Liberian Government's police; or that the Ford Foundation, which subsidizes among other things the notorious anti-Semitic and pro-Nazi murder ring in West Germany called "The Fighting Group Against Inhumanity," has granted scholarships to many Negro youths in southern colleges; or that the key administrators of Point Four money in Liberia, whereby the

former Firestone colony is being transformed into a U. S. military base and springboard for operation in West Africa, are distinguished Negroes of eminence in education, legal and religious circles. Whether or not such individuals consciously contribute to U. S. intelligence, the fact is that they do. And in this instance also, Wall Street is guilty of utilizing individuals and organizations in whom the people have trust and confidence for its own anti-democratic, pro-war purposes.

Yet, the pro-Republican Pittsburgh Courier, most widely circulated of the weekly papers for Negroes, had the shameless gall last October to carry a series of articles by Horace R. Cayton advertised as a "sensational expose," and entitled: "Is Russia Planning To Use Black Troops In Effort To Rule The World?" Although no Ku Klux Klan publisher could have wanted for better material, the Courier ran this flagrant nonsense without apology.

But as the Jewish masses have been brought to look behind the charges of "Soviet anti-Semitism" and examine the role of the Zionist leadership, so African and U. S. Negro peoples are beginning to recognize the "Watch the Russians" cry as a modern variation on the old theme of the thief crying "Stop Thief!"

DETROIT WAITER SHORTAGE CAUSED BY BIAS, SAYS UNION

DETROIT, Jan. 27 (FP).—Restaurants and hotels are suffering from an acute shortage of waiters and waitresses, but the suffering is their own fault, says Louis Koenig, secretary-treasurer of Local 705, Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union (AFL).

The discrimination by the employers is on a double basis—sex and color, Koenig said. "We in Local 705," he added, "who represent both waiters and waitresses, white and Negro, suggest that the hotel, restaurant and club managements give this problem some serious thought—and try to free themselves from the discrimination which may be standing in the way of solving their employment problems."

Over 50 Detroit hotels and over a dozen clubs signed a new contract with Local 705 conceding wage increases of \$2.40 to \$3 a week. The contract also benefits members of Cooks Local 234 and Bartenders Local 562.

Local 705's department cover diningroom workers, hotel house-keeping workers, hotel service workers, clerical, cafeteria, fountain, and miscellaneous (bar porters, stand girls, and vendors) in the hotel industry.

Urging all members to stand together and forget factional differences, Koenig said:

"In the face of the wave of reaction existing in our country labor union today are fighting for their very existence. We need the wholehearted support and full

energy of all our members. Remember, we are all members of the same great union. Let's work together."

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that Freedom Train and come to People's Artists big pre-Negro History Week celebration, "Get On Board"

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Daily Worker

Vol. XXX, No. 22 (9 Pages)

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Send, although he couldn't help but think that the man was a bit of a nut.

One day the man spoke to me and said, "I am a nut, but I am a nut with a purpose."

He said, "I am a nut, but I am a nut with a purpose."

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ON THE SCOREBOARD

(Continued from Page 7)

answered tool

PERHAPS THE BREADTH of interest and extent of participation is best shown by the makeup of the Soviet Olympic team itself. The 334 athletes were drawn from among 18 major nationalities within the USSR. They included engineers, teachers, artists, doctors, lathe operators, fitters, mechanics, pastry cooks, bookkeepers, house-painters, college and university students and officers and enlisted men in the army and navy.

The young athletes of our sports-minded land and their sports-minded land finally met and competed in high sportsmanship and friendship which made talk of war seem as insane as it really is. Said our Olympic track and field coach Brutus Hamilton, speaking of all the world's youth that participated in the games: "On the flying feet of our youth a message of hope may have been delivered."

In less exalted words, William Hipple, assistant coach of the Annapolis eight oar crew which nipped the Soviet crew and they was invited to a friendship banquet said: "It's a pity the politicians don't get on as well."

Tickets available at:
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Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave., N.Y.C.
Worker's Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St., N.Y.C.